

THE CRISIS IN CHINA RUSSIA PUT INTO A HOLE.

Important Declaration
Made by Germany.

Instigators of Outrages
Must Be Punished.

Triumph of Von Buelow Over
the Kaiser—Von Waldersee
Arrives at Hongkong.

LA. P. NIGHT REPORT.

LONDON, Sept. 12, 4:30 a.m.—[By Atlantic Cable.] As might have been expected, coincident with the arrival of Count von Waldersee in China, comes the most important declaration of policy since the Boxer insurrection. As the Daily News records, "Germany's circular note has turned the tables on Russia, whose evacuation proposal had put Germany into an awkward corner. Now if Russia assents to the German note, she will be unable to continue," says the Daily News, "to pose as China's friend and forgiving friend, while her diplomats, Russia will lay herself open to the charge of reducing the punitive expedition to a farce."

The London morning papers have little but praise for what is called "Germany's admirable note."

The Times goes so far as to wish that credit for making such a proposal belonged to Great Britain. The Morning Post alone, in a cogent and well-reasoned editorial points out a grave shortcoming in the uprising which should prove to be identical with the personnel of the Chinese government. It can hardly be expected that they, with their descendants up, and those of the Chinese government down, will be designated as guilty; it would be under the ban of the powers, "a condition of things on the terrible by the sonification of China, a revolution producing a new government."

"Therefore," says the Morning Post, "the powers should carefully weigh the matter before committing them."

There is no confirmation in any other quarter of Lord Salisbury's alleged telegram to Li Hung Chang, referred to by the Shanghai correspondent of the Daily Mail.

GERMANY'S DEMAND.

EXECUTION OF ARCH-PLOTTERS.

LA. P. NIGHT REPORT.

BERLIN, Sept. 12.—[By Atlantic Cable.] The Foreign Office has sent a circular note to all the powers announcing that the German government demands that an indispensable preliminary to the obtaining of peace negotiations with China is the delivering up of those who were responsible for the outrages.

The text of the telegraphic note, as the North German Gazette gives it, is as follows:

"The government of the Emperor holds as preliminary to entering upon diplomatic relations with the Chinese government that those persons must be delivered up who have been proved to be the instigators of the real authors of the outrages against international law which have occurred at Peking."

"The government believes it can count on the unanimity of all the cabinets in regard to this political demand, which amounts to the delivery of justice to the victims of the outrages, and that an acknowledgment would be equivalent to indifference to a repetition of the crime."

The government proposes, therefore, that the cabinets concerned should indicate to the Chinese government their views regarding the Chinese condemned and their solution have now triumphed over Emperor William's "more expensive plan." The leading German papers will publish the note. The Freiheitliche Zeitung, calling particular attention to the passage declaring that wholesale execution will be necessary to the obtaining of justice, will say:

"This is significant in contrast with Emperor William's instructions to the departing troops to spare no one and make no prisoners."

WALDERSEE ON DECK.

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SALESBURY'S TELEGRAM.

SHARP NOTE TO LI HUNG CHANG.

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LONDON, Sept. 12.—[By Atlantic Cable.] "On the eve of Li Hung Chang's departure," says the Shanghai correspondent of the Daily Express, "yesterday, he received a strong worded cablegram from Lord Salisbury, declining to accept the return of Emperor Kwang Hsu to Peking as an absolute condition of peace negotiations, without which the dissolution of the Chinese empire was inevitable."

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CLOTHING CO.,
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MATTHEWS CO. Agents,
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PHILADELPHIA PHIL'S to Sell His
Horses—Ballyhoo Bey's
Injury Stops Race.

IA. P. NIGHT REPORTS

STOCKTON, Sept. 18.—This was
the day of the fair races and they
were in large numbers with their
wives, the grandstand and car-
riages of the racing day. Tonight invitations
were extended to Gov. Gage, his staff
and the State officers to attend the fair
and the Governor accepted. The Governor's
day was a high order of racing, the
gilding, the painting, the
glittering silks, the
gorgeous colors, the
gliding, there is nothing
in bad taste, as often
seen in the sanctuaries. This is
the day of the races, as to the
light of the stand which
modifies without
the effect of the
subdued the brilliancy of
many objects of interest
shown the Coche del Cid
with the colors and now
the wall, which the
and then pledged to the
of gold, for a loan of 600
to be repaid. But still, the
is with the dead,
where sleep the heroes who
proves made poor, old, but
Spain ends the greatest
of the earth.

Results:
2:15 class, stake \$500:
1. (S. G. Bishop) ... 1 2 1 1
2. (J. G. Gantner) ... 3 3 2 2
3. (W. G. Durfee) ... 3 3 2 2
4. (J. C. Chaner) ... 4
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THE NATION'S CHOICE:
McKINLEY AND ROOSEVELT.
REPUBLICAN NOMINEES.

NOTICE TO PATRONS.

The Times has a regular carrier service at Long Beach, Santa Monica, Ocean Park, Redondo, Terminal Island, Catalina and Pedro, City and out-of-town patrons who intend locating at any of these places may have the paper delivered to them promptly and regularly every day by leaving notice of desired change of address at The Times office, or with any of our agencies.

THE TIMES' TELEPHONE.

The new numbers of The Times' telephones are as follows: Business Office, Press 1, changed from Main 674; Editorial Room, Press 2, changed from Main 27; Times-Mirror Printing and Binding House, Press 4, changed from Main 453.

YESTERDAY'S CONVENTION.

The Republican County Convention assembled yesterday, elected Judge H. C. Gooding chairman without a contest, and nominated candidates for Superior Judge as follows: For the long term, Hon. Wald M. York and Hon. L. E. Valentine; for the short term, Hon. N. P. Conroy. The proceedings of the day will be found reported in detail in other columns.

Judge W. F. Fitzgerald received a large vote for Superior Judge, but was nevertheless defeated. The result is a matter of great regret to that class of citizens who advocate the selection of the best timber for important public offices, especially judicial.

The judicial candidates chosen by the convention are well-known citizens, and all of them experienced public officers. A lengthy biographical mention is therefore not necessary here.

The convention was an exceptionally large body, but, owing to the comparative simplicity of the business before it, proved not difficult for the chairman to handle. A convention of half the number of delegates would doubtless have been equally representative and still more manageable. Still, a big convention has the advantage of "giving the boys a chance," and of facilitating an eruption of embryonic statesmanship upon the landscape.

THE CHINESE SITUATION.

There have been no important changes in the situation of affairs in China during the past twenty-four hours. Matters have progressed to a point where it is believed that nothing of consequence can be done until the Chinese shall have established at least a semblance of government at Peking.

Active preparations are going forward for the stay of the allied troops in China during the winter. It is pointed out, however, that these measures are merely precautionary, and are not necessarily an indication of an irrevocable determination on the part of the allies.

The German steamer Sachsen, having on board Field Marshal Count Von Waldersee and his staff, has arrived at Hongkong.

The new cable from Shanghai to Chefoo, connecting at that place with Taku, has just been completed.

In Japan, in her reply to the Russian proposal, announced her determination to withdraw from Peking "all superfluous forces" and to continue there only such forces as may be considered necessary. It is not made apparent how large a force Japan will consider necessary, but it is believed that the bulk of the force now at Peking will be withdrawn.

Provost courts have been opened in Peking by all the military commanders, and the Germans have made robbery a capital offense.

The suggested removal of the Chinese capital from Peking to Shanghai has practically been abandoned. The main reason given is the difficulty of maintaining communication between Peking and Shanghai during the winter months, but it is intimated that the real reason is the dominant influence of the British at Shanghai.

Tien-Tsin, it is thought, is likely to be the headquarters, military and diplomatic, of the foreign establishments not maintained at Peking.

A cable dispatch from the British commander at Taku brings information that a fatigued party engaged in destroying gunpowder at Tung Chow has been blown up, killing sixteen and injuring twenty-two.

There is not an argument in Bryan's letter of acceptance that has not been simply answered a hundred times.

EDITING THE COUNTY ADVERTISING.

The Evening Express has a personal quarrel on with Supervisor Davis and Wirsching because it was refused an advertising contract by the Board of Supervisors. The contention does not concern The Times, for The Times was not in the bidding; and it does not greatly concern the public, we suspect. We take notice of the ruction only because the Express, in its blind fury and unreasoning rage at the two Supervisors, asserts that they "bought and paid for" a statement of their side of the contention, published on the editorial page of The Times.

This is untrue, and the Express had and has no warrant for its assertion. Neither the officers named nor any person for them, nor any other person whatever "bought and paid for," or agreed to pay for, directly or indirectly, any statement in The Times touching the matter in dispute. The publication complained of by the aroused and excited Express was inserted pro bono publico, and for the sake of giving Mowers, Davis and Wirsching an opportunity to defend themselves against the more or less impetuous assaults of their journalistic critic. As for The Times, it has already stated that it considers this whole advertising proposition at fault, the work having for years been let by the Board upon a wrong principle and an unsound basis. None of the papers to which the contracts have been given at different times have been entitled to it on the basis of circulation and consequent ability to render to the public the greatest publicity and the most efficient service. But let that pass: The Times is not engaged in the business of editing the county printing. We have taken notice of the present contention only because of the publication of an unwarranted editorial assertion, reflecting upon The Times. We repudiate the charge.

GREAT INDUSTRY.

While the past three seasons of exceptionally light rainfall have been particularly unfavorable to the beet-sugar industry in Southern California, the factories have not been entirely idle, and there is every prospect that the coming season will see a great increase in the sugar output of this section, as well as the establishment of one or more new factories.

For many years—long before much general interest was taken in the subject—The Times has emphasized the great possibilities of this profitable industry to the United States, representing as it does a product for which the American people during the past twelve months have paid out \$100,000,000 for foreign sugar manufacturers and \$600,000,000 to the sugar refineries. It is only during the past five years that the beet-sugar industry has begun to assume importance in this country, but from now on we may expect to see far more active development.

In several respects California is the State of the Union that is best adapted for the growth of the sugar beet and the manufacture of beet sugar. It is also the State which has so far made the greatest progress in this direction. The Department of Agriculture has just printed a report upon the condition of the beet-sugar industry in the United States for the year 1899. The portion of the report referring to California shows that this State has been manufacturing sugar from the beet root for the past thirty-three years. She has the distinction not only of having the largest factory in the world, but the oldest factory in the United States manufacturing sugar from beets; and, when we consider the comparatively short time in which sugar has been commercially manufactured from beets, this puts California almost among the pioneers of the beet-sugar industry.

Up to last year California had no serious competitor for the honor of being the leading State both in the number of factories and amount of sugar manufactured; but Michigan's record last year jumped from one to nine factories, which gives her the lead of one over California in the number of factories in operation, although the combined output of the factories of California is still considerably larger than that of Michigan. In regard to the advantages which California possesses for the growing of sugar beets, the report says:

"California possesses conditions for growing sugar beets that are peculiarly her own. Her soil and her moisture supply for growing a crop are different; in fact it might be said that the conditions that obtain throughout are different from those prevailing where sugar beets are grown in other mountain States such as New Mexico, Colorado and Utah, and radically different from the conditions that prevail in the Mississippi Valley, Michigan and New York. In the first place, beet growing in California depends largely on a thorough saturation of the soil by rainfall prior to and up to the time of planting, when sugar beets are grown in other mountain States such as New Mexico, Colorado and Utah, and radically different from the conditions that prevail in the Mississippi Valley, Michigan and New York. 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THE PUBLIC SERVICE—IN THE OFFICES AND COURTS.

EVENTS OF THE DAY.

The Police Commission yesterday instructed Chief Elton to make a final report on the observance of the anti-box ordinance by saloon and restaurant keepers.

The library board opened bids for the binding of books during the coming year. The report of the librarian shows a large comparative increase in the circulation of books.

City Health Officer Powers vaccinated small children.

The chamber of commerce discussed the city's health requirements last evening.

Gregorio Velasco was sentenced to the penitentiary at San Quentin by Judge Smith yesterday, to serve a three years' term for grand larceny.

The lumber trading Company incorporated yesterday.

The divorce mill began to grind yesterday, and turned out three decrees.

Philip Pritchett, a boy of 15, was charged in the Police Court yesterday.

The attention of both Police Courts was occupied with a number of baby criminals.

[AT THE CITY HALL]

POLICE BOARD QUIETS DOWN.

Evident Compliance With Anti-Box Ordinance by Saloon-keepers.

The meeting of the Police Commission yesterday morning was a tame affair as compared with those of the past few weeks, and outside of an executive session at which the board called upon Chief Elton to make a final report upon the observance of the local removal order, there was little business transacted.

The executive session was called upon motion of Mr. Ling, who insisted that the commissioners should make a clean sweep.

The members of the commission are satisfied that the letter of the law is being observed practically by all saloons and restaurants although in some cases there are technical violations.

In some few places there are saloons and private rooms which have never been used for liquor serving or immoral purposes, and some exceptions have been made. In such instances, the commission has no objection upon the part of its members to the practice.

Proceeding the executive session the board listened to the application of H. E. Ling for a transfer to himself of the license of A. H. Ling's saloon, 1155 Fifth Street. Some objection was made to the transfer by Commissioners Ling, who didn't like the arrangement of the two men. Mr. Ling's proposal to do business. The transfer was submitted upon the agreement of Mr. Ling to nail up certain doors.

A petition was filed to represent a majority of the property owners on the street, between Spring and Main streets, was filed by Dr. J. P. Widney against the grant of a saloon license to P. Max Luehrs, 1125 Spring Street.

Upon this representation the board considered its grant of the license, and postponed further action until the next meeting.

Al Ling's application for a restaurant liquor license at No. 301 West Second street was referred to Chief Elton for investigation and report.

Concerning Ling's application the following resolution, which was passed:

"Resolved, that from and after this date all persons having a restaurant, drugstore or saloon license within the city of Los Angeles shall not be allowed to give away to any minor, either as proprietor or employee, any spirituous, malt or vinous liquor to any such minor or minor child for such offense shall be convicted before the court and if convicted before the court he shall be fined \$100 and \$1000 for each offense.

Another resolution presented by Mr. Ling provided that no saloon license be granted to any person who has not resided within the city for six months, and in the State for one year. This resolution was not supported, and was withdrawn.

In view of the resolution regarding the sale of liquor to minors, it was shown that several dealers had been convicted of violating the State law in the respect, but that no license had been issued. Henceforth such violators will be dealt with.

Commemorative resolutions passed at an East Los Angeles mass meeting were read by the board and filed.

Capt. A. E. Davis was granted a twenty-day leave of absence.

The application of E. F. Devlin for appointment to the police force was placed on file.

LIBRARY BOARD

OPEN BIDS FOR BOOKBINDING.

The board of directors of the Public Library met yesterday afternoon and opened bids for the binding of Library books for the coming year. The bids were in detail, showing the amount for each volume of a stated size, and in specified bindings. Bids were received from Phillips Bros. of Los Angeles and Kestner & Brown of San Francisco, who held the contract last year. Upon cursory examination, it appeared that the bid of Phillips Bros. was the lowest, but as a great deal of figuring was necessary to determine the exact relations of the bids, the matter referred to the Committee on Finance and Supplies. There was more or less comment last year when the binding contract was let to the San Francisco firm, as it was claimed that the San Francisco firm's bid was lower than that of Phillips Bros. and that the expense would overcome the difference between Phillips Bros.' bid and those of local firms. It was shown yesterday that the San Francisco bid was \$20,522, as against \$20,524 which would have been offered by the lowest local bidder. As their action was recommended by the board, the board feels that it has been vindicated.

AUGUST REPORT.

LIBRARY STATISTICS.

The Public Library report for the month of August was submitted to the library board yesterday by Miss Mary L. Jones, Librarian. It shows 57,130 volumes in the library. September 1, compared with 57,255 on year previous, an increase of 855. During the month of August, 517 volumes were acquired and one volume was lost. The circulation of home use was 20,532, an increase over 1899 of 2,417. The reading room circulation was 14,176, and the circulation of 6,564, an increase of 518 over 1899. Books mended during August numbered 235, and 961 books were rebound. One hundred and eighty-five books were bound in the library. On the busiest day, 218 books were issued, and on the lightest day 122 passed over the counters.

The diminution in the sale of postal cards calling for reservations of regular books indicates, in the mind of

the librarian, that readers generally are pretty well caught up on current literature and are awaiting the fall publications of the popular books. Six postal cards were sold at 5 cents each and eighty-two of them were sent out, leaving but fourteen unsold. Price of the books which have been sent out in great demand a few months ago are now lying on the shelves, uncalled for.

Miss Jones is well satisfied with the postal cards sold have more than paid for the increased number of visitors to the library, in addition to that the library's stock has been increased.

POLITICAL PRESSURE.
FIRE BOARD FEELING IT.

At the regular meeting of the Board of Fire Commissioners yesterday morning, it is expected that the vacancy caused by the dismissal of Fred Nessler and the promotion of other engineers to fill his position will be filled. For more than a week there has been a strong effort to prevent the board from filling the position of promotion from among its own members, instead of because of political influence.

The report of the Health Committee was accepted as a whole.

It was decided to submit the reports of the different committees set in type and furnished in proofs rather than in mimeograph copies, as this procedure will result in a saving in the expense of composition when the charter is ready for publication.

cause whatsoever, except in case of public necessity."

When the section of the charter was read, relating to the adulteration of food, Gaylord Wilshire said he thought the word "obligation" should be included in the provisions of the section. Upon motion, the words "or drink" were inserted at the proper place.

Gen. Mathews thought it should be mandatory on the Health Officer to destroy all adulterated foods and drugs, regardless of the method of adulteration. A mandatory clause was inserted in the section.

Upon application of the Board of Health the proposed charter provides to destroy all adulterated foods and drugs, regardless of the method of adulteration. A mandatory clause was inserted in the section.

INCORPORATION.

The Desert Mining Company, with principal place of business in Los Angeles, incorporated yesterday, with a capital of \$500,000, divided into 5000 shares, of which amount \$500 has been subscribed. The directors are A. C. Harper, Alfred Somano, H. R. Smith, M. Allen and R. N. Walton, all of Los Angeles.

witness was R. S. Watts. Defendants were acquitted.

AN ERROR. A slight error crept into these columns yesterday relative to the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of the plaintiff in error Fizzen & Co., wherein plaintiff was given judgment in the lower court for \$1750 for personal injuries. The judgment of the Superior Court was not sustained, but a new trial was awarded.

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[POLICE AND JUSTICE COURTS.]

BABY CRIMINALS IN COURT.

[AT THE COURTHOUSE]

MADE VIRTUE OF NECESSITY.

Young Mexican With a Record Sent to State Prison for Robbing a Comrade.

Gregorio Velasco, an intelligent young Mexican, about 25 years, was sentenced to three years in San Quentin for grand larceny by Judge Smith yesterday.

Velasco, who pleaded guilty, is said to come of good family in Arizona, and, although he is graced with several of the finer accomplishments and is skilled in photography, pharmacy and the "art of conservatism," he seems to have failed to acquire the knack of keeping out of jail.

To the charge of grand larceny he pleaded guilty yesterday and told the court a pitiful, plausible story about his being a victim of cruel circumstances. He said he was a friend of the "angel child" and the "angel child" was his "comrade."

Henry Prucher, an angel child, was dragged into Judge Austin's court yesterday to face a criminal charge. Henry is about 11 years old, and has a face like a cherub, likewise wistful, yearning eyes. Henry was charged with grand larceny.

The boy was Jesus Cordova. Henry says that Jesus hit him in the back with a potato, and that he had due and just provocation for smiting the face of Señor Cordova, while another boy held the pie he was taking home.

"How did this fight start?" demanded the Judge.

"I was hit."

"This kid hit me."

"What for?"

"Dunno."

"What made him hit you?"

"Who?" asked Jesus through tears.

"What made him hit you?"

"Nuthin'."

Truth to tell, Jesus was in a position of singular helplessness. He was drawn to admit at last that he had hit Henry, but he was not a bad name, but he wouldn't tell what, in spite of all the court's urging.

His predicament was this: If he told the bad name, he drew down the wrath of the "angel child" and all the world. If he refused to tell, then the wrath of the Judge. As he has to live with a name like "bad name" besides money and other valuable possessions.

Fearing that some one might enter the open room during the night and proceed to hit him, he had a hilarious reunion, after a protracted separation. His friend was decidedly under the "floozeen" he himself was but slightly affected. Finally, it became necessary to take his friend to the latter's room, and before he left the room he told the "angel child" he was the "angel child" and he had been a victim of the "angel child."

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BUSINESS.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

Los Angeles, Sept. 25, 1905.

GOLD HOLDINGS. The total gold held by the Bank of England is now \$177,000,000. The Bank of France continues to accumulate gold, though more slowly than lately. That institution now holds \$49,000,000, compared with \$35,000,000 a year ago. The Imperial Bank of Russia has \$36,000,000 of gold, the reserves of that metal having been falling for several years. In 1896, it was \$188, the bank had \$80,000,000 of gold; a year ago, \$47,000,000. The Russian bank's loss of gold is due chiefly to the reconstruction of the monetary system which is going on in that country. This is the most remarkable reduction of the circulating notes of the bank, which has been going on for several years. In 1896 the total outstanding circulation of the bank averaged \$1,000,000,000, but at the present time it is below \$500,000,000. Gold is not less than \$200,000,000 of gold has been put into Russia in furtherance of the monetary reform. The Bank of England holds \$146,000,000, and the Bank of America \$100,000,000. The United States treasury has \$223,000,000.

THE COTTON MARKET. The New York cotton market yesterday was a little weak, but the price of cotton is at a point unusually high. The bull interest predicts 15-cent cotton. Four years ago it was down to 5 cents.

CITRUS FRUIT IN NEW YORK. The New York Fruitman's Guide gives the following table of the lemons in transit; also the range of prices, and the range of prices in transit.

In transit: September 8, 1898.

Lemons 26,700

Range of prices of foreign fruits sold at auction during the week ending September 8, 1898:

Messina lemons \$16.00-\$16.50

Palermo lemons 6.75-\$1.75

Lemons 26,100

Range of prices of foreign fruits sold at auction during the week ending September 8, 1898:

Messina lemons \$4.75-\$6.00

Palermo lemons 1.50-\$2.50

Rodi oranges 1.50-\$3.50

Rodi lemons 1.75-\$2.75

In transit: September 8, 1898.

Lemons 26,700

Oranges 1,300

Range of prices of foreign fruits sold at auction during the week ending September 8, 1898:

Messina lemons \$4.75-\$6.00

Palermo lemons 1.50-\$2.50

Rodi oranges 1.50-\$3.50

Rodi lemons 1.75-\$2.75

GENERAL BUSINESS TOPICS.

THE RAINFALL. C. L. Willard has published a new edition of his rainfall chart for Southern California, which brings the record down to date. It is a very valuable table to keep for constant reference. The following table is compiled from the chart:

PRECIPITATION AT THREE YEARS.

Total 18.65

Seasons 18.65

Years 18.65

The average for months for the whole period of twenty-eight years is as follows:

Month Average High Low

January 1.25 1.25 1.25

February 1.25 1.25 1.25

March 1.25 1.25 1.25

April 1.25 1.25 1.25

May 1.25 1.25 1.25

June 1.25 1.25 1.25

July 1.25 1.25 1.25

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